

JEROME S. COVINGTON, of Cuyahoga.
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cuyahoga.
W. S. KENNEDY, of Belmont.
SECRETARY GENERAL.
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SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM D. HENKLE, of Warren.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
JOHN B. GREGORY, of Solio.
THE CONGRESS.
R. P. SPALDING, of Cuyahoga.

The Herald and Mr. Riddle.

Benedict of the Herald, in order further to gratify the feeling of revenge he has against Mr. Riddle because that gentleman had seen fit not to recommend him for the office of Postmaster of this city, has had the audacity and brazen-facedness to publish a false and garbled report of the speech delivered by Mr. R. before the Congressional Convention. In his report of Mr. R.'s speech, occur the following passages upon which we will comment in their order:

"He said it was customary to return thanks to one's friends for their support on such occasions, and therefore he supposed that he must give his thanks, such as they were, to those friends who had supported him in this contest."

By referring to Mr. R.'s speech which we publish in another column, it will be seen that he never uttered the sentiment contained in the above extract—What he did say, is as follows:

"Pursuant to a custom that requires the defeated to return thanks, such as they are, for his assistance, I am called before you."

The Herald again falsely reports:

"His votes had all been cast for the measures proposed by the Government and adopted by the people's right."

The words that are italicized, were not uttered by Mr. Riddle, and the Herald folks knew it.

"His prophecies had been fulfilled, and the Government now stood pledged to the principles he had advocated, and yet it was for his advocacy of these very measures that the Convention had thrown him over."

The words in italic emanated only from the brains of the Herald reporter. What Mr. Riddle did say is as follows:

"Was it not just and proper that these measures of Congress and of the President should be directly passed upon? Was it not important that this district at this fearful juncture should say directly to the people, the President and the whole world, whether it approved or condemned them? And yet in this Convention these measures in my person are sustained by only twenty-nine votes, and in the person of my colleague, by thirteen, in a full ballot of one hundred and fifty."

"I know you don't intend this, but who can explain it outside of the district, or within it either? How must the President and his advisers and the whole outside world understand it?"

The Herald then wound up its lying reports by saying that Mr. Riddle's speech was received in silence, when in reality at its close he was greeted with thundering applause.

The above are samples of the malignant attacks of Benedict and his crew to falsify the position of Mr. Riddle.

The Herald, in its editorial comments upon Mr. R.'s speech has this sentence:

"The assertion that his defeat was a rebuke of the Government was an assertion, the falsity of which was only equalled by its presumption."

Either the Herald betrays them at consummate ignorance in making such a statement as this, or else it knew its premises to be totally false. It ought to know that it has become a matter of custom in this country for a member of Congress to be elected for at least two terms—the re-nomination for the second term being considered as a mark of approval of his votes in Congress, while his defeat generally signifies that his course is condemned.

Mr. Riddle, when he returned from Washington, before his constituents and gave an account of what he had done, and stated the position he occupied in regard to the great measures passed by Congress. He offered himself for a re-nomination, for the purpose of having a voice in Congress renewed—stating at the same time that if his record did not meet with the approval of the people of his district, they could signify it by not re-nominating him. This mode of asking for endorsement is practiced universally throughout the country by all the Members of Congress. Although the people of this district did not intend to signify by not re-nominating Mr. Riddle that they do not approve his course, yet it will be considered absurd. The President will so consider it, and will not and cannot understand it either.

The President's Proclamation.

From all parts of the country we hear but one opinion among loyal men of the late proclamation of President Lincoln, and that one of unalloyed pleasure, and expressed in tones of joy and gratification. It cuts the Gordian knot—severs it at a blow, and this takes from the South its greatest ally and gives to the North the high moral prestige of a Republic without slavery.

In casting off and eradicating the foul plague spot which has made the American Union a by-word and a reproach to other nations, for we desired to be the freest people upon earth while we held millions of human beings in slavery, President Lincoln has made himself a name that will live in history among the greatest and the best of his or any other generation.

Our victorious armies now feel that they are fighting the great battle of freedom against slavery—that their hands are no longer to be tied and otherwise hampered, by the protection of an institution secured both by God and man, and every nerve will be now strained, no lagged, doubting, hesitating step will be taken. But onward, onward, they will move, confident that the promise made will be carried out, and the rebel and rebel followers alike will feel that moral and rebel support which has made them rich, proud, arrogant, and traitors to their country.

The South must now be peopled by free labor, for we hold that the issue of this proclamation has struck the death blow to southern treason, and it will when subdued be made to blossom as the rose by the "genius of universal emancipation."

All glory then to the President of the people's choice for his firmness in the right—for the stalwart blow he has struck for Freedom, and for the peace and future tranquility of the Union.

Speech of Representative A. H. Riddle before the Congressional Convention.

Mr. President and gentlemen of this Honorable Convention—Pursuant to a custom that requires the defeated to return thanks, such as they are, for his assistance, I am called before you. I stand here, as I have ever stood before the world, in the purity of an unsullied manhood. I say to you, with all respect, that this result of your labors, though not so intended, I feel has done me a bitter injury.

I sought this high office from no unworthy motives, and I won it by no dishonest means. My honors have been meekly and worthily won. My hand is unstained, and my soul is unpolluted.

It is because I have been so identified with all the leading measures of the recent sessions, and it was because I was so identified with these measures, that I sought a reelection. I made those issues fairly before your and my constituents, and gave them a direct opportunity to pass upon those great measures.

I have voted for every recommendation of the President and all his policies. I voted to sanction those extraordinary acts of his, which otherwise found no warrant save in the necessity of the times—to take from individuals the right of free speech, and to wretch from the whole country—to wrench from the hands and control of their owners all the railroad and control of the exercise of sovereign power place them in the hands of the Executive.

Since my return fifty thousand people can testify how I have sustained the President. In every speech I have repeated those words, and I have every day dictated the course which the President has just inaugurated.

And now the wires bring the proclamation of general emancipation to which the people rise up as to the voice of God—a voice that realizes the visions of the old dreamers of freedom, and fulfills the prophecy of the old prophets of liberty.

It is because I have sought a re-election, and thus have I also put him and his measures and policy fairly in issue before you people.

It is not just and proper that these measures of Congress and of the President should be directly passed upon? Was it not important that this district at this fearful juncture should say directly to the people, the President and the whole world, whether it approved or condemned them? And yet in this Convention these measures in my person are sustained by only twenty-nine votes, and in the person of my colleague, by thirteen, in a full ballot of one hundred and fifty."

I know you don't intend this, but who can explain it outside of the district, or within it either? How must the President and his advisers and the whole outside world understand it?"

Gentlemen, this is perhaps the only time I may ever meet this constituency from which I am the old familiar face of one of its members, and because this place is filled by honest citizens, they must say a word further. You know I have been and am hunted and pursued as no man in this State ever before was.

I say to you, I charge you to bear this to your constituents, that no act of mine, no incident of my life, no word that I ever spoke or wrote, can be so tortured as to make a charge, and I defy mortal man to prove it. I say to you, that I ever conducted myself toward a soldier, save with the utmost kindness and consideration.

I say to you, I have never been among you, with the story of the wrongs and insults so carelessly thrown upon me. I have not teased the public ear, or sought to attract its attention from its grave concerns to myself. Whether this was in my heart or not, I cannot say, but I do continue to repeat with me, and I continue to observe the same line of moderation, they know that I am governed by no considerations of personal ambition.

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St. Louis Correspondence.

St. Louis, September 20th, 1862.

REUTERS LEADER.—Missouri is again threatened with invasion by a powerful army which is already upon her Southwestern borders. The strength of the invading army is believed to be not less than 80,000 armed men. The military authorities of the State have not believed that such an army was approaching, and have therefore been slow in making preparations to meet it.

General Schofield who commands the State forces, left the city yesterday with his staff and body guard to take command in person, in the South-west. What force we shall have there, is not made public, but it is supposed that our numbers will be less than those of the enemy. General Totten in command at Springfield is actively engaged in constructing defensive works, and has called into requisition all the white and black labor in the vicinity for that purpose.

General Schofield was at the head of General Lyon's staff and was with him from the beginning to the close of his campaign in Missouri. It is possible that the battle-field of Wilson Creek, where General Lyon fell, will soon be the scene of another conflict, even more terrible in slaughter than the first. The circumstances under which General Schofield will meet the enemy, if he meets him at all, will be far more favorable than those under which General Lyon met him a little more than one year ago on the field of Wilson Creek.

General Lyon's little army did not exceed 5,000 effective men, while that of the enemy exceeded 20,000. In vain had the noble and devoted Lyon asked for reinforcements and supplies. The bold and confident enemy advanced with overwhelming numbers, deliberately selected and prepared his position waiting the movements of General Lyon, having planned the destruction of his army, whatever alternative he might adopt.

The Confederate army lay for several days quietly at Wilson Creek waiting for Hardee to move up in Lyon's rear and cut off his retreat. The loyal masses of the South had warmly committed themselves to the Federal cause. The noble-hearted Lyon felt that he could not leave these people unprotected, and yet almost certain destruction threatened his little army. He was determined to fight, and he decided upon and prepared for. At this juncture General Sweeney, who had preceded Lyon in command of the expedition to the Southwest, while the latter was at Springfield, was surprised by Lyon on his arrival at Springfield, felt it his duty to urge upon General Lyon the importance of changing his plans. He accordingly went immediately to General Lyon and told him that he had been ordered to move back, and that he could not leave the people unprotected, and yet almost certain destruction threatened his little army. He was determined to fight, and he decided upon and prepared for. 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